The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1870. NUMBER 196.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGENTS WANTED.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FINANCIAL.

BOARD WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

WASHINGTON.

Virginia Reconstruction Bills Before Congress.

Substance of Senator Sherman's Currency Bill.

The New Tariff Bill.

Secretary Boutwell on the Financial Prospect.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SPRINGFIELD.

Majority and Minority Reports of the Committee on Suffrage.

The Subject Made the Special Order for February 10.

The Prompt Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment Approved by the Convention.

Work of the Executive and Legislative Committees.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CONVENTION.

CHAMPAIGN.

MICHIGAN.

Death of a Pioneer Methodist Preacher.

TENNESSEE.

Proceedings in the Constitutional Convention—The State Legislature.

NEW YORK.

The Cook-Johnson Scandal.

A Woman Rebellion in Maine.

FOREIGN.

Paris Excited Over the Murder Committed by Prince Bonaparte.

Rochefort's Newspaper Office Seized.

Proposed Consolidation of Ocean Telegraph Companies.

France.

THE ATTACK OF PRINCE BONAPARTE.

PARIS, Jan. 11.

ROCHEFORT'S NEWSPAPER OFFICE SEIZED.

PARIS, Jan. 11.

The office of the Marseillaise, Henry Rochefort's newspaper, has been seized by order of the government.

Great Britain.

TELEGRAPH CONSOLIDATION.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GEORGIA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE WEST.

Celebration of the Laying of the Last Rail on the Utah Central Railroad.

The Nomination of Mr. Hoar—Stormy Proceedings in Executive Session.

About the Strength of the Church Being Greater than That of Mormon.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT QUINCY.

Six Buildings Burned—Loss Estimated at Fifty Thousand Dollars—One Man Killed and Two Others Seriously Injured.

RED RIVER.

Hudson Bay Company's Safe Robbed.

When Doctors Agree.

SUICIDE.

An Unknown Woman Hangs Herself in a North Side Boarding House.

THE GREAT PRAYER MEETING.

Second Day.

Drowned in a Well.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, No. 69, R. A. M. Regular Convocation this (Wednesday) evening at half-past 7 o'clock. Work on the R. A. Degree.

J. O. DICKERSON, Sec'y.

WOOD.

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CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

CONTENTS

For the Week Ending Jan. 12.

1870 PROSPECTUS 1870 OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

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GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

J. K. MURPHY, Sec'y.

PERSONAL.

Notice

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PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICES OF DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Copartnership.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1870.

THE CASE OF VIRGINIA.

The opponents of the admission of Virginia, under the lead of General Paine, seem to labor under the impression that reconstruction is a sort of perpetual suit in chancery, which they are always to live upon, and never to dispose of or settle. From the fact that President Johnson once assumed, without lawful authority, to hold out terms of reconstruction, which, when complied with, Congress found itself obliged to ignore, it does not follow that Congress can with equal credit and wisdom repudiate terms of reconstruction which have been elaborately prescribed by its own laws, and complied with by the State. General Paine and his followers do not pretend that the laws for the reconstruction and admission of Virginia have not been complied with, in every respect. It is not to be doubted or denied that, if the most radical of the two tickets which ran in Virginia had been elected, the State would now be readmitted with open arms. And yet it is now proposed to require two further conditions: first, that all the officers of the State Government and Legislature of Virginia shall be required to take the oath that they have not, after swearing officially to support the Constitution of the United States, joined in or aided the rebellion; and, secondly, that the Constitution of the State shall not be hereafter amended so as to deprive colored citizens of the rights to vote, hold office, and sit on juries.

With regard to the oath, it was for a time questioned whether, under the existing Reconstruction laws, the Legislature and State officers were required to take it, and the opinion of Attorney General Hoar was obtained that they need not take it. Upon this construction of the law the President has acted and the State Government been organized. It is true that Congress is not technically responsible for Mr. Hoar's opinion. But it will at least assume an ungracious responsibility in requiring this oath, which would result in rejecting certain officers elect without any probable gain in the character of their successors.

Nor do we understand that General Paine and his followers claim that the Attorney General's opinion was erroneous, or that under the existing Reconstruction laws the officers of the Virginia government are required to take the oath. It is true that the Reconstruction laws require them to be of the class who can take the oath. They declare all persons who cannot take it to be ineligible to office under any provisional government, and that all State Governments shall be deemed provisional until the State is actually admitted by Congress. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the existing State Government in Virginia is provisional, and that no person is lawfully in office under it who cannot take the oath required by the Fifteenth Amendment. But this does not amount literally to a requirement to take the oath.

Members of Congress may plead that, since the President was bound to see that in the provisional governments no persons took office who were of the class excluded by the amendment, he was, by implication bound to impose some test which would determine whether they were of that class or not, by requiring of them the oath. To this the administration may reply, however, that if Congress desired the oath to be taken they should have prescribed it, and that he is not authorized to impose tests which they have not seen fit to impose.

The practical question which addresses itself to Congress is whether anything is to be gained by sending Virginia back to elect carpet-baggers or negroes in place of the rebels she has elected. There are many legislative districts in Virginia which do not contain any resident white man of capacity and character sufficient to make him a desirable member of Legislature, who was a Unionist throughout the war, unless it be some Northern man who has moved into the district since the war ended. Allowing Virginia to elect a Legislature is one thing, and binding her hand and foot and thrusting upon her a Legislature made up of carpet-baggers and negroes, is quite a different thing. The former has been the policy of President Grant and his Cabinet, and we believe the Republican party will sustain them. The latter is the programme of General Paine and his party, we can see no end to be gained by it worth the trouble and the schism it will occasion.

In regard to the second proposed requirement, that the Virginia Assembly shall agree that the constitution of their State shall never be so changed as to disfranchise the blacks from voting, holding office, or sitting on juries, the requirement is wholly new. It has been assumed heretofore that if the constitution was once made right the State must come into the Union under it on equal terms and with the same future right to change its constitution as is possessed by any other State in the Union. We fully believe in the importance of impartial suffrage to the future of every Southern State. But can this, by any possibility, be made wholly secure except by the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment? We think not. If a clause were inserted, not merely in an act of the Virginia Assembly, but in its constitution itself, declaring it unalterable in this or any other feature, it would amount to nothing. There can be no such thing as an unchangeable constitution. The people who made a constitution can, of necessity, unmake it, and their express agreement that they will not, does not deprive either themselves or their posterity of that inalienable power.

A State may enter into a covenant with the United States which is repealable only by the consent of both parties, and this it does in every clause of the Constitution of the United States. The Fifteenth Amendment, when ratified, will constitute such a covenant. But no resolve of Congress or the Virginia Assembly can have the force of an irrepealable statute.

Though General Paine's party were successful, by a tie vote, in preventing the readmission of Virginia at present, under the existing Reconstruction laws, it is by no means to be inferred that any of the additional conditions referred to will receive the sanction of Congress.

THE POPE AS A POLITICIAN.

Without precipitating ourselves into the dogma, in advance of its announcement, that Pope Pius IX. is infallible—which is a big thing to say of a man whose point of brain is liable to be disturbed by an indigestible dinner or an extra glass of wine—we do nevertheless concede that Pius is a shrewd politician, and that he runs the Œcumenical Council in a manner that would do honor to Horatio Seymour, or one of the Grand Sachems of Tammany. He first issues a decree that no subject shall come before the council except such as he and the clique of Italian Cardinals appointed by him shall bring before it. They cannot even consider the question of his infallibility until he permits them. Then petitions are circulated among the Bishops, begging him to permit them to declare him infallible. But of these petitions he takes no notice at present, until they embody the signatures and indicate the sense of a sufficient number to insure the success of the dogma. In short, he does not permit them to consider it at all until he knows infallibly that they will decide the question in his favor. In this we think he displays strong corroborative evidence of the truth of the doctrine itself; for if this does not show him infallible what could? The surest way of being infallible is not to undertake anything until you know it cannot fail. This is exactly the Papal course, and it must impress Protestants with a profound conviction that if His Holiness is not absolutely infallible, he is as infallible as poor fallible mortals ought reasonably to require. His decree declaring that, in case his death shall be legally brought [illegible] during the session of this council, [illegible] available to theory [illegible] but in practice. If the Œcumenical Council is a higher authority than the College of Cardinals, one would suppose it might elect a Pope. If the College of Cardinals is higher than the council, it would seem competent to declare Papal infallibility. But the Pope decrees that the council which is to reveal the mind of God relative to all doctrines, provided it gives evidence in advance of its accordance with the Pope thereon, shall have no power to elect the Pope.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL DEBTS.

Mr. Coolbaugh has presented to the State Convention a resolution embracing one of the most important questions of the day. He proposes to place in the constitution a limit to the amount of debt which the Legislature may create, or any county, city, or town may create. The wisdom of such a precaution has been verified in the history of Illinois during the last twenty years. The constitution of 1818 contained no limit upon the power to create debt, and, in twenty years, the State was not only insolvent, but, by an omission to pay interest on its obligations, had practically repudiated. The name of Illinois had become a synonym for profligacy and dishonesty, and its bad reputation affected not only the prosperity of the State, but destroyed the credit of the people and crippled every branch of industry. In this almost hopeless extremity the convention of 1847 was called and it placed in the constitution two important clauses. The first was that a tax of two mills should be annually collected and applied to the payment of the principal of the debt, and the second was that the Legislature should not contract any debt except in time of war, unless the law authorizing the same, together with a law levying an irrepealable tax to pay the interest and principal of the debt, should be submitted to the people, and be approved by them at a general election. Under the operation of these two clauses, the State of Illinois has, during the last twenty-two years, raised by taxation, to pay principal and interest of its outstanding debt, nearly $15,000,000, and yet owes $5,000,000 of principal. But in that same time there has never been a Legislature bold enough to ask the people to authorize one dollar of a new debt in time of peace.

There is no power with which a Legislature, or any other representative body, can be entrusted, more dangerous, or more liable to be abused, than the unrestricted power of borrowing money. It has been the cause of nearly all the financial difficulties of all the States. It kept Illinois, for ten years, in abject bankruptcy, and for every dollar received by the State for its loans it has had to pay, in the shape of principal, interest, and compound interest, at least four dollars, besides the waste and loss of the sum originally borrowed. The tendency of the time is to wasteful expenditure; and there can be no question that, if the Legislature of Illinois had been free to create new debts during the last six years, our State would now owe fully as much as it did when it sank under the weight in 1837-38. The constitutional provision has, however, protected the State, and, if it be continued in the new constitution, the State of Illinois will in a few years not only be out of debt, but will be so protected that the taxation for State purposes can be removed from the lands of the people, and be removed also from other descriptions of property. There is no more solemn and important act than that of creating a public debt, and binding the present and future generations to a tax for its payment; and there can be no occasion for such an act that will not warrant the submitting the same to the people for their approval. The convention, therefore, can do nothing wiser in the premises than to repeat in the new constitution the prohibition which has proved so useful in the old one.

When the constitution of 1848 was framed there was not a city, or town, or county in the State which had credit enough to enable it to borrow a penny; yet a provision was inserted giving the Legislature power to authorize municipal corporations to create debts for "corporate purposes." It has since then been judicially established that corporate purposes include any purpose for which the corporation may incur a liability. This, therefore, leaves a power in municipal bodies to create debts to an extent limited only by legislative discretion, and that discretion has been and always will be, practically, the discretion of the local representatives. The State of Illinois now owes a debt of five millions of dollars, while the cities, towns, counties, and school districts which have reported owe an actual debt amounting to $26,000,000, and a prospective debt, already voted, of $13,000,000, or an aggregate of $39,000,000. Unless there be some restraint upon this subject the $13,000,000 now voted, but not yet matured, will be doubled within a year, and will go on increasing until the corporations will be more hopelessly involved than was the State twenty-five years ago. The returns of the local debts, and of the assessed value of all the taxable property in some of these counties, show the remarkable tendency of an unlimited privilege to borrow:

Counties.	Amount of debt.	Assessed value of property.
De Witt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edwards	[illegible]	1,447,000
Jasper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kendall	[illegible]	[illegible]
Macoupin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshall	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stark	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tazewell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook	[illegible]	[illegible]

It is true that these valuations are not more than one-third their real value, but, even at these figures, the debts are enormous in proportion to the property. The interest on these debts forms but a portion of the annual charge on this property. It is taxable for all purposes—State, national, and local. Estimating the annual product of this property even at the highest valuation (at 6 per cent), and deducting therefrom the taxation for all purposes, it will be found that the tax to pay the interest on this debt is excessively large.

Mr. Coolbaugh proposes to limit the amount of all municipal debts to 5 per cent of the assessed valuation of the property of the corporation. A township with a list of taxables amounting to $500,000 will then be limited to a debt of $25,000, and a city exhibiting a tax roll of $200,000,000 will be limited to a debt of $10,000,000.

There is one municipal corporation in this State which is now under arrest for refusing to levy a tax to pay its judgment debts; and the apology of the authorities is, that the property in the corporate limits is not sufficient to yield a tax to pay the debt, or to pay the accrued interest thereon. In the State of Iowa there are a dozen cities, and as many counties and townships, in exactly the same predicament, and these are all in the hands of the Marshal. How many towns are there in this State which, unless restrained, will soon be involved in the same manner? Our debts are reported by counties, when, in fact, in many instances, it is mostly owed by a few townships; and, when the day of taxation and payment comes, we may have repeated in them the deplorable state of affairs which prevails in Iowa.

The convention owes it to the people of the State as a measure of protection against reckless Supervisors and scheming jobbers to limit the aggregate of local indebtedness to a fixed percentage of the assessed value of the taxable property of the corporation; and to provide, as an additional protection against inconsiderate borrowing, that, when a debt is created, there shall also be levied a tax to meet the same, which tax shall continue until the debt is paid. There is no better preventive of new debts than a requirement that the old ones shall first be paid.

THROUGH TICKETS AROUND THE WORLD.

We learn that one of the leading Eastern railways has an arrangement nearly completed to issue through tickets by rail and steamer around the world. It is believed the whole thing can be completed by the 1st of February. The tickets are to be good until used, giving travellers opportunity to make excursions in Japan, China, the Holy Land, or wherever tourists may be disposed to leave the main line of travel. The arrangements are now complete, and prices fixed from New York as far east as Alexandria in Egypt, and west to Yokohama and Shanghai. An agent is now on his way to arrange with the English steamship lines between China and the head of the Red Sea and the railways to Alexandria. As soon as this is done it will be announced in New York by telegraph, and the tickets will be ready for delivery. A table of distances, with time, between important points, etc., is to be printed upon each ticket, and a synopsis of all information that will be essential to the traveller. The whole trip can be made inside of ninety days, and the entire cost will be about [illegible] hundred and fifty dollars in gold. We are also informed that the [illegible] will include [illegible] upon steamers, and [illegible] Pullman's Palace Car line, from New York to San Francisco; but we presume it will, for it is intended to combine the highest possible speed and comfort for the traveller. The scheme is important in its magnitude and probable results upon the commerce and the civilization of the world; but it is now certain that a few weeks at most will see it fully realized. The cost of an entire trip around the world will be from a thousand to twelve hundred dollars in gold.

This arrangement will furnish another, and, it is believed, a controlling reason for an increase of the mail and steamship service between San Francisco and Shanghai. We learn that the Pacific Mail Company are ready to put on a semi-monthly line, instead of monthly as now, if Congress will pay a reasonable sum for carrying the mails.

CAUSES OF DIVORCE.

In the excitement which has surrounded a recent case and has led to so general a discussion of the question of divorce, the essential point—namely, what is good cause for annulling the marriage contract?—has been, sometimes stupidly and sometimes skilfully, left out of sight. As a question, nevertheless, of a good deal of practical importance to wives, and of some interest to husbands, who believe they are entitled to the exercise of irresponsible power over the partners of their beds, boards, and bosoms, it is worth serious consideration, freed from passion and partisan bias. It is very easy to say, "Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder," and to invoke the theological odium upon all who venture to assert that, like all good rules, this one has its exceptions. The fact is that, however sound and scriptural the abstract doctrine may be that there is but one justification for divorce, there are other reasons held equally good in law [illegible] facility for divorce which, it is charged, specially distinguish some of the Western States. Whether that facility is not, in some of those States, altogether too great, and whether it is not desirable that there should be one rule of law to govern the whole country, are questions aside from the main point—namely, what is good ground for divorce—and which we do not now propose to discuss. But, as it is always good to go back to first principles, we beg leave to suggest that, as calmness has returned, in some degree, to our New York contemporaries after the late heated term of discussion, they take into consideration whether they did not, most of them, for about a month, make great fools of themselves? Their piety, their virtue, their indignation, and their own sense of continence were edifying to the world and honorable to the nineteenth century; their devotion to the letter of Scripture was encouraging in a backsliding and perverse generation; and surely if much is to be forgiven to the spirit of liberty so much should be pardoned to the zeal for purity which so universally distinguished the editorial fraternity, and particularly that of the New York press. But still, as there has been some darkening of counsel, some muddling of plain matters, and, just possibly, some little malice under the garb of morality, let us get back again to common sense and common humanity and common law. A case has just been decided in the English Court for Matrimonial Causes, by Lord Penzance, which covers a good deal of ground, and which, if all that has been said of late in the American newspapers upon the subject of divorce be true, is altogether shocking. But if, on the other hand, the American newspapers have been talking, as even American newspapers sometimes do, without reflection, and simply in deference to a popular clamor and a spasmodic fit of public morality, then there is nothing at all shocking or strange in the decision of the English Court; but it will commend itself to the calm judgment of thinking people as eminently just and proper and humane. The case is that of Kelly v. Kelly, which has already been referred to in our columns, the defendant being the Rev. Mr. Kelly, incumbent of St. George's, Liverpool, from whom his wife had asked for a divorce on the ground of cruelty. The reverend gentleman had, it seems, lost in great part, by injudicious investment in [illegible], the sum of £5,000, which Mrs. Kelly had received as a legacy from a sister. In relation to this matter Mrs. Kelly had ventured to seek counsel from some of her relatives—a course which her husband, when it became known to him, bitterly resented. About the same time Mr. Kelly quarrelled with his son, and the mother, to some extent, took the son's part, much to the aggravation of the husband and father's anger. Then commenced, on the part of Mr. Kelly, a systematic persecution of his wife, which, although he never lifted his hand against her, was a species of torture which would have ended, probably, in the loss of her reason or her life. Such, at least, was the opinion of Lord Penzance, who thus describes the ingenious cruelties to which she was subjected:

"She was entirely deprived from her [illegible]"

Mrs. Kelly brought no charge of infidelity against her husband, nor was there the least pretence of any guilt of that sort. Under the scriptural rule he was innocent of any sin that could justify divorce, and, so far as the world knew, he continued to be, in other respects, an exemplary husband, as he was a shining light as a minister of the Gospel. Doubtless he administered once a month, in his church, the sacrament of which he forbade his victim to partake, and frequently, as a clergyman, bound others in those holy bonds of matrimony, the true spirit of which he was constantly breaking in the persistent, cowardly, and secret persecution which was killing his wife. He also believed that whom God had bound together no man should put asunder, and he indignantly resisted the application for divorce, which the Court nevertheless decreed, on the ground that the cruelty to which the wife was subjected endangered her life.

Was the English Court in the right? Is the marriage tie so indissoluble that it cannot be broken except for unchastity? Is the woman's duty simply one of submission to whatever life the stronger man may choose to subject her? Has she no remedy, and should she have no appeal to the law for protection against the open or the secret tyranny to which she may be subjected against that subtle cruelty, so much harder to bear than actual violence, because it is unseen and unknown to all but its victim, and deprives her of even the poor comfort of sympathy in her sufferings? We question if there is really much doubt upon the subject in the minds of thinking people; but if there be any who still hesitate as to a conclusion, let them, before giving it a careful consideration, first free their minds of cant.

The occupation of the Springfield Journal seems to be to make itself a general nuisance to the Constitutional Convention. It seems to us that a newspaper so ardently devoted to the Republican party as the Springfield Journal claims to be ought first in interest in cogitating the question whether the Republican party are likely to be benefited by giving to their opponents all the credit of any wise and judicious action which the convention may possibly take. It is, of course, impossible to judge of the new constitution at the present time, but it is safe to presume that the members will aim to make it acceptable to the people; and, if it should turn out so, it would be the height of folly, in a party point of view, to give the Democrats the exclusive honor of framing such an instrument, especially as they will [illegible] be entitled to it. The Springfield Journal is constantly striving [illegible], in substance, that "it is none of our funeral," although it knows that the Republicans have a majority of the convention, the presiding officer of the convention, and a majority of the committees, and all the political committees of the body.

For our own part, we shall claim for the Republicans all the credit they are entitled to in the formation of the new constitution, and if it proves, on the whole, to be a good one, we shall not insist on burdening the Democrats with an undue share of popularity on account of it.

RULES OF THE ROAD.

Our Jehus of the road in Chicago have certain laws relative to the right of way which it is important for the police and pedestrians to understand. Their laws are "unwritten" except in the impression made by cartwheels and horses' hoofs on the ribs and skulls of prostrated wayfarers. But by attentive observation we have derived the following general principles, which we implore all travellers in the streets of Chicago to remember under penalty of severe maiming or instant death:

1. As between a horse and a human being of any age or sex, the right of way is indisputably in the horse. A lady, for instance, especially if encumbered with a child, has no rights which a driver is bound to respect. If she gets run over she may charge it to the general prosperity of the city of Chicago, which demands that cabs loaded with merchandise, or empty cabs intended to be so loaded, shall not be stopped by any consideration of life or death.

2. An erring [illegible] pedestrian should understand that at this hour the police who watch the crossings are either [illegible] or taking a drink, and that all drivers are in a hurry to get home. Consequently any pedestrian crossing the street is a public enemy, and should be ridden down by the nearest omnibus and carried to the hospital.

3. A policeman in uniform is in danger of being run over and killed while he [illegible] duly exhibiting his badge, put up his hand in an imploring attitude as a signal to a driver to stop if he has time. But any unofficial citizen who ventures to protest against being ridden over, or who insists on assuming the absurd privilege of walking across the streets in an upright position, and lacks the agility and physical capacity to dodge under the bellies and crawl out between the legs of the horses, must expect to be run over and conveyed to the City Hospital.

These rules might be kept posted by the police; but, as all residents of Chicago are familiar with their practical application, and all non-residents soon become so, it is deemed better to spare the expense.

The Auditor of Public Accounts, in his statement of the expenditures on account of the new State House, gives the following, among other items:

Commissioners, clerks, per diem, and expenses	$16,[illegible]
J. C. Cochrane, architect, salary, expenses	[illegible]
W. D. Clark, assistant, salary, expenses	[illegible]
Advertising and printing	[illegible]
Porter and other employes, per diem	[illegible]
Total salaries and expenses	[illegible]

It is further stated that, during the year, the total expenditure on account of the new State House was $237,352.83, including the above items for salaries and expenses. It will be seen that the State, in addition to paying for the State House, is paying 10 per cent to its agents for distributing the money.

The appointment of Hon. Henry W. Blodgett as Judge of the United States District Court, in place of Judge Drummond, promoted to the bench of the Circuit Court, will give entire satisfaction to the bar and the people of the district. His attainments as a lawyer and his character as a citizen furnish the highest guaranty that the important duties of the place so long and so worthily filled by Judge Drummond will be wisely and impartially performed by his successor. We hope that the Senate will promptly confirm the nomination.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The second annual course of agricultural lectures and discussions instituted by the Illinois Industrial University commenced at the university on the 11th inst., and will continue to the 14th inst., inclusive. Similar courses will be held at Centralia, Jan. 24, 25, 26, and 27, and at Rockford, Feb. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

IOWA.

A young gentleman at Charles City sent seventy-five cents to New York, recently, for a "method of writing without pen or ink." He received the following inscription, in large type, on a card: "Write with a pencil."

WISCONSIN.

The Rock County Gazette says: "There is a man in this county mean enough to sort the eggs laid by the hens, bringing the small ones to market and retaining the large ones for his own use."

INDIANA.

[illegible] is lecturing on woman's rights in Indiana.

A colored man engaged to answer the bell at a residence in Indianapolis, on New Year's Day, [illegible]

There is a youngman in Princeton whose four great-grandmothers are living.

From the following, it will be seen that there is some prospect of a duel. The scene is laid in [illegible], Ind.: "Mr. Leroy Church, Sir—I think that you did me a great Injury By Shuting the door on me yesterday Sir I think My Self Sir [illegible] if you Want Satisfaction you Wil please to Meet on Same Growns With your pistol John B Yannery."

At Winchester, Ind., on the 4th, W. H. Arney, a saloon-keeper was shot and killed by Miss Caroline Smith, a milliner or dressmaker, living in one of the upper rooms over Routh & Bannister's store. Miss Smith has frequently been annoyed by drunken and dissolute men, who have sought entrance to her room for improper purposes. Determined not to be persecuted in this manner, she bought a revolver, to protect her person. About 10 o'clock at night, some one came to the door and demanded admittance, threatening to break the door down. After hammering sometime he went down stairs, when she opened the window, and, seeing a man at the foot of the stairs, fired. This man was Arney, and it is claimed that he is not the man who went to Miss Smith's room. The shot took effect in his left breast, passing through the heart and killing him instantly. He fell upon Hon. David Kilgore, who was passing along the sidewalk at the time. Miss Smith was arrested, and is closely confined. She expresses great sorrow because she shot the wrong man. Arney leaves a wife and four children.

MICHIGAN.

A State Woman's Suffrage Convention is called to meet at Battle Creek, January 20 and 21, to form a Michigan State Woman's Suffrage Association; Mrs. H. M. Tracy Cutler, of Cleveland; Mrs. Miriam M. Cole, of Sydney, O.; the Rev. Mr. [illegible], of Ann Arbor; G. B. Stebbins, of Detroit, and others, will address the convention; and it is expected that Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. E. C. Stanton, or Lucy Stone, will be heard from in time to attend.

MINNESOTA.

John [illegible], a prominent merchant at Red Wing, has failed. Extended credit and inability to collect caused the failure. [illegible]

The St. Cloud Times relates the following incident: "Judge Evans married a couple on Thursday who never saw each other until about an hour before their marriage. The bride arrived on the St. Paul train in the afternoon, and was met for the first time at the depot, by the bridegroom, and the two hastened direct to Judge Evans' office, where the marriage was consummated without delay. It is proper to say that the couple had been corresponding with each other, and had exchanged photographs."

A Minnesota juror addressed a note to the Judge, in which he styled him, "Onarable jug."

KANSAS.

Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker had a ride in Kansas [illegible]

NEBRASKA.

At a hotel in Omaha all the boarders are obliged to go to church.

A Mr. McMurray claims that on the 4th of May, 1866, certain Pawnee Indians left their reservation and went into Polk County, Nebraska, [illegible]

OHIO.

Frederick Maurer, who died at Etna, Licking County, a few weeks ago, was 92 years of age; had been married three times, and was the father of twenty-two children, [illegible]

[illegible] at Clyde, on Christmas Eve, [illegible]

Mrs. James McCoy, of Circleville, has been a Sabbath School teacher for twenty-five consecutive years, [illegible]

POLITICAL.

The New York Post says: "The manufacturers of Cardiff glass [illegible] will be howling for protection shortly."

[illegible]

The New York correspondent of the Cincinnati [illegible]

[illegible] says that "one of the most creditable acts of the Grant administration is the [illegible] of that disgusting truckling to the [illegible] in which previous administrations were [illegible]. President Grant [illegible] his Secretary of State [illegible] the Western [illegible] barbarians."

[illegible] Governor Hoffman's [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

Napoleon the Third has pardoned Tibaldi, who once attempted to kill him.

The King of Sweden is going to deliver a number of public lectures in his kingdom.

Alexander Dumas, Sr., is now engaged in dramatizing the Troppmann murderer.

General Prim has deposited one hundred thousand pounds in the Bank of England.

In York, Pa., Mrs. Eliza [illegible] has laid out for burial, during the year 1869, 95 adults and 52 children, making in all 147 persons.

The report that Pauline Markham and Eliza Weathersby pulled each other's hair, at St. Louis, is pronounced to be untrue.

Dr. Nelaton says that riding on horseback for more than fifteen minutes may lead to the sudden death of the Emperor Napoleon.

Leading Prussian papers assert positively that Dr. Paul Schoeppe, the convicted murderer of Miss Louisa Steinecke, is a Prussian jail-bird.

The Queen of Holland refuses to live any longer with her royal husband. Jealousy of Madame Musard is at the bottom of the trouble.

The Empress Eugenie has ordered one of her Chamberlains to dismiss from her service all persons who read any newspapers except the Journal Officiel and Le Pays.

Julia [illegible], the murderess of the Countess Chorinsky, is said to have confessed that she poisoned two of her lovers before forming the acquaintance of Count Chorinsky.

A New Haven paper speaks of Anna Dickinson as "a woman striding up and down the stage, swinging her arms like the wings of a windmill, and screaming at the top of a shrill voice."

The Princess Mathilde Demidoff has in her service a young footman, named Andre Durival, who was formerly a Lieutenant in the Imperial Guard, and who is now reported to be the lover of Her Imperial Highness.

A letter received by young Lopez, from his father in Paraguay, warns him against crediting any reports of his flight. Lopez, Sr., writes that he is maintaining himself successfully, and will die on his native soil.

The son of an ex-Governor of a Western State, and now a Yale College student, was fined $5 in the New Haven Police Court, Thursday, for breaking a street lamp, and will probably also be expelled from college.

The Princess Colonna, the artist, who has been studying in Paris, has, through the influence of the Empress, received an order from government to make some of the bas-reliefs for the Paris Opera House. She bids fair to excel as a sculptor.

Among the distinguished opium-eaters of Europe are Richard Wagner, the composer; Cardinal Antonelli, the Pope's Secretary of State; Rouher, the President of the French Senate; Prince Napoleon, and General Juan Prim, [illegible]

Mrs. Scott-Siddons has on exhibition, in the window of a New Orleans jewelry store, a bracelet presented to her by Queen Victoria after a reading at Osborne Palace. It is of solid gold, in the form of a coronet, studded with diamonds and rubies. The former are thirty in number, [illegible]

[illegible]

The King of Prussia recently addressed a letter to Grand Duke Frederick Francis, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, strongly urging him to put an end to the scandalous domestic life, and above all things, no longer to maltreat his young wife. [illegible]

The heart of King Richard the First, of England, enclosed in an urn, has until recently been preserved in the treasure chamber of the Cathedral of Rouen, but has now been placed in a [illegible] in the choir of the building. [illegible]

The Grass Valley (Cal.) Union [illegible]

[illegible] Fi Kee, a prominent Chinese of that town, with the following result: [illegible]

THE PARDON BUSINESS.

Letter from State's Attorney Reed.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In your paper of this morning, in an article headed "Defeat of Justice," you refer to my having signed several applications for the pardon of prisoners whom I prosecuted. It is true that I have signed several such applications. When I signed them I believed that I was doing right, and I still think so. Every application for pardon which I have signed was also signed and indorsed by the Judge who sentenced the convict [illegible]

Yours respectfully,
CHARLES H. REED, State's Attorney.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.

JANESVILLE.

Terrible Affliction—A Little Girl of Twelve Years Drowned.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Jan. 9.

Last Tuesday, towards evening, some young boys and girls were skating above the dam. Somewhere [illegible] Emma Schicker and another one of her age were holding each other's hands as they sped lightly over the ice, and Emma said to her little friend, "I guess this is dangerous now," and circled round, let go her friend's hand, and broke through. She sank, but rose, grasped the ice, placed one foot above it, and a terrible sigh from the poor girl was heard as a boy threw his scarf to her, which did not prove effectual. [illegible] said "Oh!" and another ran for a fish-pole, but too late, for the edge of the ice gave way, and Emma sank into the deep rolling flood of Rock River, crying, "Mother!"

Planks were placed on the ice, which was cut away, and, after the proper hooks and grapples were procured, the body of the child was recovered from water thirteen feet deep, and fifty feet from where the ice gave way, having been in the water four hours; and as the glow of the lanterns at 8 p.m. fell over the scene, all were relieved.

The remains were taken to her parents, and their grief and anguish cannot be described, but they expressed sincere thanks that their dear little daughter was not lying in the cold shroud of Rock River. The funeral took place yesterday, Rev. Mr. [illegible] preaching a very appropriate discourse.
J. S. D.

Our Local Judiciary.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

No argument is necessary as to the great importance, in a growing commercial city like Chicago, of an efficient judiciary, both for the protection of private rights and the punishment of offences against the State; and while all agree that there should be the greatest economy of public money, yet it is also generally conceded that the Judges of the courts should be paid such as the average earning would be in the exercise of their profession, of such lawyers as from their ability, experience, and standing ought to be selected for Judges. But there is another branch of the subject which has received but little consideration, which is, that when Judges are selected and courts organized, their time and labor should be expended in the most advantageous manner for the public service. Several courts, with several Judges each, may be so unwisely devised upon a plan to do the least business in the longest time, without any benefit to the public.

What is needed, after a sufficient number of Judges is selected, is that all their time shall be economically employed in the despatch of the business coming before them. To do this each should do his own work alone. For the correction of errors, the Supreme Court sits to review the judgments rendered as well in Cook County as in the other counties of the State. No court, as the lawyers call it, should be permitted in courts of original jurisdiction. Recent experience in this county has proved that system a failure. Nor should the criminal business be divided up among several courts, increasing expense, and interrupting and delaying the civil business. Nor yet should any Judge be confined to criminal business, thereby necessarily leaving him idle a part of the time, and, what is worse, keeping him in contact with and surrounded by a class of persons and in the discharge of a round of duties which will, sooner or later, disgust or demoralize him. I wish to propose a plan which, I think, meets all the wants of this county, and is free from objection more nearly than any that has been suggested:

First. Transfer the Judge of the Recorder's Court to the Circuit Court; add another Judge also; cut Lake County off from this circuit, and exclude from its jurisdiction all cases of which the Recorder's Court has jurisdiction.

Second. Continue the Superior Court of Chicago, with the same jurisdiction as the Circuit Court.

Third. Continue the Recorder's Court, but with no Judge assigned to it, with exclusive jurisdiction of all offences punishable by indictment, committed in the County of Cook, or transferred to Cook County by change of venue from other counties, and of all appeals from inferior tribunals in criminal cases, or for infractions of city ordinances, but with no other powers or duties.

Fourth. The Recorder's Court to be held by a Judge of either the Circuit or Superior Court, they alternating with each other from month to month. If necessary, two of them to sit at once, separately holding a branch of the court, and, when the business of the Recorder's Court does not require their attendance, returning to their own places in the courts to which they belong.

Fifth. Each Judge of the Circuit or Superior Court to sit separately, and transact business alone as a Court, as the Superior Court is now held, but never together.

I think there should be as many Clerks as Judges of each court, as well as a separate Clerk of the Recorder's Court, to operate as a spur upon each other, and prevent a tendency, which always exists, towards degeneracy, where a man has only oversight, and no special work of his own, as would necessarily be the case with a single Clerk of, in effect, three courts.

The terms of office and pay of all the Judges should be the same, and in whatever mode they are selected, they should not be elected on a general ticket or at a general election, and thus be brought into the bargaining and trading of a party convention.

This plan will, I think, give to the judicial force of this county an increase equivalent to adding two Judges to the courts as now organized, by reason of cutting off Lake County from the circuit, and the better economy of the time and labor of the Judges. But as a constitution is, in theory, for the far future as well as the present, there should be power given to the Legislature to add, as need may arise, more Judges to the Circuit and Superior Courts, and with each Judge a Clerk.

I have no doubt that six Judges, exclusively engaged in the courts of this county, are enough for the present, but if the convention think otherwise it is as easy to provide for a greater number as for six, only the expense is thereby increased.

By this plan there is no break in the records of the county, and no new machinery to get into [illegible]

Suicide of a Catholic Priest.

From the Jamestown (N. Y.) Democrat, Jan. 5.

On Wednesday morning last our citizens were shocked to hear that Father [illegible], Catholic priest, [illegible] had committed suicide the night before, by shooting himself. The particulars, as we have gathered them, are as follows: [illegible]

CUBA.

Important Spanish Revelations [illegible]

[illegible]

CUBA (Santiago), Dec. 7, 1869.

Suppressed Documents—Official History of the War for Cuban Liberty.

From the New York Times, Jan. 9.

[illegible]

(Signed) H. R. DE LA REINTRIE, Vice Consul General.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, HAVANA, [illegible], 1869.

[illegible]

INTERIOR VIEW OF PARAGUAYAN AFFAIRS.

President Lopez and Mrs. Lynch.

[illegible]

CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP.

Terrible Panic in a Catholic Church.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Jan. 10.

[illegible]

A Question of History.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

[illegible]

THE SULTAN BUYING SECOND HAND MUSKETS.

The United States in the [illegible] Business—A Few More Lots of Same Sort.

From the New York Herald.

[illegible]

THE DEFAULTING CASHIER.

The Defalcation at the Farmers' and Drovers' National Bank [illegible]

From the New York Herald.

[illegible]

The Illegitimate Birth Rate in Europe.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

[illegible]

THE COURTS.

Arraignment of Dr. Stratford for the Murder of Theodocia Patterson.

Testimony of Three Physicians as to the Cause of Death—Her Dying Declaration.

The City Decided not to be Liable for the California "Pioneer Lay Out."

Police Court Proceedings.

Circuit Court.

[illegible]

Superior Court.

[illegible]

County Court.

[illegible]

United States Circuit Court.

[illegible]

The Police Courts.

[illegible]

INTERIOR VIEW OF PARAGUAYAN AFFAIRS.

CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP.

Terrible Panic in a Catholic Church.

THE SULTAN BUYING SHORT HAND MUSKETS.

THE DEFAULTING CASHIER.

The Defalcation at the Fort Dearborn National Bank.

A Question of History.

The Illegitimate Birth Rate.

THE COURTS.

Trial of Dr. Stratford for the Murder of Thomas Kevin Patterson.

Testimony of Three Physicians as to the Cause of Death—But Dying Declaration.

The Dog Decided not to be Liable for the California Pioneer "Lay Out."

Police Court Proceedings.

Circuit Court.

Superior Court.

County Court.

United States Circuit Court.

The Police Courts.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

COMMERCIAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

REAL ESTATE.

METEOROLOGICAL.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Stratford.

Dr. Sherrill.

Private Consultations.

Dr. Franklin Brooks.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

RICHMOND PRINTS.

THE RICHMOND MFG. CO.

RICHMOND PRINTS,

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PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Army Transportation.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S Through Line to California and China.

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EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS SCALES.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Annual Meeting Last Evening—A Large Attendance.

Acknowledgment of Donations—Yearly Reports of the Secretary.

Condition of the Museum and Library—Contributions from the Smithsonian Institute.

Report of the Trustee and Annual Address of President Andrews.

Election of Officers.

THE SHOCKLAYERS.

Second Day's Session of the National Convention.

Annual Report of the President—His Views on Strikes and Colored Men.

The "Gouging Tax"—Collection of Dues—Officers and Delegates.

Secretary's and Treasurer's Reports.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The December Mortality—Four Hundred and Thirty-eight Deaths.

Interesting Report on Explosive and Non-Explosive Oils.

The Milk Business.

APPALLING CALAMITY.

The Dreadful Result of an Explosion of Gasoline.

A Woman Burned to Death and Three Other Persons Seriously Injured.

LEGISLATIVE TALENTS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

SHERIFF FITCHIE'S DISAPPEARANCE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

FOREIGN.

Speech of John Bright at Birmingham.

Reforms for Ireland—Free Trade—The Labor Question.

Rochefort's Newspaper Indulges in Violent Language.

The Noir Homicide Discussed in the Corps Legislatif.

WASHINGTON.

Provisions of the Free Ing Bill.

Substance of Sumner's Bill.

Result of the Texas Officially Announced.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

RICHINGS GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

THE HUGUENOTS.

SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

LOTTA IN SIX CHARACTERS.

THE LITTLE DETECTIVE.

AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

Emerson & Manning's Minstrels.

LIBRARY HALL.

HERRMANN.

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FOR SALE.

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HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

PARTNERS WANTED.

INSTRUCTION.

SEWING MACHINES.

BOARD WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES.

WANTED—TO RENT.